

# EXHIBIT E

**U.S. Department of Justice**

*United States Attorney  
Southern District of New York*

*The Silvio J. Mollo Building  
One Saint Andrew's Plaza  
New York, New York 10007*

April 23, 2020

**BY ECF AND E-MAIL**

The Honorable Ronnie Abrams  
United States District Judge  
Southern District of New York  
40 Foley Square  
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse  
New York, New York 10007

**Re: United States v. Lewis Stahl, 18 Cr. 694 (RA)**

Dear Judge Abrams:

In response to the Court's order of April 21, 2020, the Government encloses a declaration from Jennifer Broton, Associate Warden of FCI Miami, addressing the BOP's home-confinement placement authority. At paragraph 19, Associate Warden Broton describes the prioritization of inmates based on the portion of sentence served and time remaining to be served. The Government also respectfully directs the Court's attention to paragraph 22 of the declaration, which affirms that Stahl has been approved for a home-confinement placement on Friday, April 24, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

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United States Attorney for the  
Southern District of New York

By: \_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
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cc: Patricia Pileggi, Esq. and Brittany Sokoloff, Esq. (via ECF and e-mail)

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2 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
3 **DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 18 Cr. 694 (RA)

5 v.

**DECLARATION OF  
JENNIFER A. BROTON**

6 LEWIS STAHL,

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8 Defendant.  
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1 I, Jennifer Broton, declare the following under 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and state that  
2 under penalty of perjury the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge  
3 and belief:

4 **I. Personal Background**

5 1. I am currently employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) of the  
6 United States Department of Justice, as Associate Warden, at FCI Miami.

7 2. As Associate Warden at FCI Miami, I serve as a deputy to the Warden.  
8 I have been with the agency for 23 years, serving in various positions of increasing  
9 responsibility in Health Services, Correctional Services, Inmate/Correctional  
10 Systems, and Unit Management. Prior to my selection as an Associate Warden, I  
11 served as the Senior Correctional Programs Specialist for the North Central Region  
12 for three years. Currently, I am responsible for exercising control and supervision of  
13 various aspects of the institution's functions such as programs, operations, medical,  
14 mental health, clinical programs, custody, transportation, industries and education. I  
15 serve as acting Warden during the Warden's absence. In the absence of the Warden,  
16 and when designated, I assume full administrative responsibility for FCI Miami.

17 **II. The BOP's Authority to Place Inmates on Home Confinement**

18 3. The BOP's statutory authority to transfer prisoners to home  
19 confinement rests in 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2) and 34 U.S.C. § 60541. The BOP's policy  
20 and procedures regarding home confinement are outlined in BOP Program  
21 Statement 7320.01, *Home Confinement* and BOP Operations Memorandum, *Home*  
22 *Confinement under the First Step Act*, both of which are available on [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov) via  
23 the Resources tab. Both statutes set forth certain limitations with respect to the  
24 BOP's transfer authority. See 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2) and 34 U.S.C. § 60541.  
25 However, pursuant to the Attorney General's directives in light of the COVID-19  
26 pandemic, dated March 26, 2020, and April 3, 2020, *infra*, and given the surge in  
27 positive cases at select sites, the BOP began immediately reviewing all inmates who  
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1 have COVID-19 risk factors, as described by the Centers for Disease Control and  
2 Prevention (CDC), to determine which inmates are suitable for home confinement.  
3 Since the release of the Attorney General's original memorandum dated March 26,  
4 2020, the BOP is prioritizing transfers to home confinement of all suitable inmates  
5 as an appropriate response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

6 **III. The Attorney General's Memorandum for the Director of the Bureau of**  
7 **Prisons, dated March 26, 2020**

8 4. On March 26, 2020, the Attorney General issued a Memorandum for  
9 the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (the March 26, 2020 Memorandum) to ensure  
10 that, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, BOP utilizes home confinement, where  
11 appropriate, to protect the health and safety of BOP personnel and people in BOP's  
12 custody. Pursuant to the March 26, 2020 Memorandum, BOP is prioritizing the use  
13 of its statutory authorities to grant home confinement for inmates seeking transfer  
14 in connection with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. It was noted in the March  
15 26, 2020 Memorandum that many inmates will be safer in BOP facilities where the  
16 population is controlled and there is ready access to doctors and medical care. But  
17 for some eligible inmates, home confinement might be more effective in protecting  
18 their health.

19 5. In assessing whether home confinement should be granted pursuant to  
20 the March 26, 2020 Memorandum, BOP considers the totality of circumstances for  
21 each individual inmate, the statutory requirements for home confinement, and the  
22 following non-exhaustive list of discretionary factors:

- 23 a. The age and vulnerability of the inmate to COVID-19, in accordance  
24 with the CDC guidelines;
- 25 b. The security level of the facility currently holding the inmate, with  
26 priority given to inmates residing in low and minimum security facilities;



- c. The inmate's conduct in prison, with inmates who have engaged in violent or gang-related activity in prison or who have incurred a BOP violation within the last year not receiving priority treatment;
- d. The inmate's score under PATTERN (the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Need),<sup>1</sup> with inmates who have anything above a minimum score not receiving priority treatment;
- e. Whether the inmate has a demonstrated and verifiable re-entry plan that will prevent recidivism and maximize public safety, including verification that the conditions under which the inmate would be confined upon release would present a lower risk of contracting COVID-19 than the inmate would face in his or her BOP facility;
- f. The inmate's crime of conviction, and assessment of the danger posed by the inmate to the community. Some offenses, such as sex offenses, will render an inmate ineligible for home confinement. Other serious offenses weigh heavily against consideration for home confinement.

6. In addition to setting forth these factors, the March 26, 2020 Memorandum stated that before granting any inmate discretionary release, the BOP Medical Director, or someone he designates, will, based on CDC guidance, make an assessment of the inmate's risk factors for severe COVID-19 illness, risks of COVID-19 at the inmate's prison facility, as well as the risk of COVID-19 at the location in which the inmate seeks home confinement. The BOP will not grant home confinement to inmates when doing so is likely to increase their risk of contracting COVID-19. The BOP will grant home confinement only when it has determined -- based on the totality of circumstances for each individual inmate -- that transfer to home confinement is likely not to increase the inmate's risk of contracting COVID-19.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on PATTERN, please visit [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov) via Inmates/ First Step Act tab.

1           7.       Moreover, the March 26, 2020 Memorandum noted that for the  
2 protection of the public, any inmate to whom BOP grants home confinement is to  
3 be placed in a mandatory 14-day quarantine before that inmate is discharged from a  
4 BOP facility to home confinement. Inmates transferred to home confinement under  
5 this prioritized process are also subject to location monitoring devices and, where a  
6 court order is entered, are subject to supervised release.

7 **IV. The CARES Act and the Attorney General's Memorandum for the**  
8 **Director of the Bureau of Prisons, dated April 3, 2020**

9           8.       The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act,  
10 Public Law No. 116-236 (enacted March 27, 2020), authorizes the Attorney General  
11 to expand the cohort of inmates who can be considered for home confinement upon  
12 his finding of emergency conditions which are materially affecting the function of  
13 the BOP. On April 3, 2020, the Attorney General made that finding, and in a  
14 Memorandum for the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (April 3, 2020  
15 Memorandum), authorized the Director to immediately maximize appropriate  
16 transfers to home confinement of all appropriate inmates held at BOP facilities where  
17 the Director determines that COVID-19 is materially affecting operations.

18           9.       The April 3, 2020 Memorandum specifically stated that the BOP must  
19 move with dispatch in using home confinement, where appropriate, to move  
20 vulnerable inmates out of FCI Oakdale, FCI Danbury, and FCI Elkton, and to give  
21 priority to those institutions, and others similarly affected, as the BOP continues to  
22 process the remaining inmates who are eligible for home confinement under pre-  
23 CARES Act standards.

24           10.      The April 3, 2020 Memorandum directed that the BOP give priority in  
25 implementing the new standards to the most vulnerable inmates at the most affected  
26 facilities and was explicit that the BOP should begin implementing this directive  
27 immediately at the identified facilities and any other facilities at risk of similar  
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1 problems. The April 3, 2020 Memorandum stated that the review should include a  
2 much broader pool of at-risk inmates—not only those who were eligible for transfer  
3 prior to the Attorney General exercising his authority under the CARES Act.

4 11. For inmates deemed suitable candidates for home confinement, the  
5 April 3, 2020 Memorandum directed the BOP to immediately process these inmates  
6 for transfer and then immediately transfer them following a 14-day quarantine at an  
7 appropriate BOP facility. The April 3, 2020 Memorandum further authorized BOP  
8 to, in appropriate cases, require that the inmate being transferred undergo his or her  
9 14-day quarantine in the residence to which the inmate is being transferred rather  
10 than in the BOP facility from which the inmate is being transferred. The assessment  
11 of all inmates remains guided by the factors in the March 26, 2020 Memorandum.

12 12. The April 3, 2020 Memorandum also recognized that the BOP has  
13 limited resources to monitor inmates on home confinement and that the U.S.  
14 Probation Office is unable to monitor large number of inmates in the community,  
15 and authorized the BOP to transfer inmates to home confinement even if electronic  
16 monitoring is not available, so long as it determines in every instance that doing so is  
17 appropriate and consistent with the obligation to protect public safety.

18 13. Lastly, the April 3, 2020 Memorandum stated that it is essential for the  
19 BOP to continue making determinations for home confinement in a careful and  
20 individualized way that remains faithful to the duty of protecting the public and law  
21 enforcement officers.

22 **V. The BOP's Implementation of the March 26, 2020 and the April 3, 2020**  
23 **Memoranda**

24 14. The BOP is devoting all available resources to executing the Attorney  
25 General's directives, with such resources tailored and prioritized according to the  
26 needs of individual institutions across the country. The BOP is assessing the inmate  
27 population to determine which inmates would be appropriate for transfer under this  
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1 priority program. The BOP is then processing those inmates for transfer as  
2 expeditiously as possible.

3 15. The BOP is also frequently updating its public website to provide  
4 information and responses to frequently asked questions regarding its response to  
5 the COVID-19 pandemic, including providing information regarding its  
6 implementation of the Attorney General's directives.

7 16. The BOP has increased home confinement by over 53% since March  
8 2020, and is continuing to aggressively screen inmates for home confinement. Since  
9 the March 26, 2020 Memorandum instructing the BOP to prioritize home  
10 confinement as an appropriate response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the BOP has  
11 placed an additional 1,501 inmates on home confinement.

12 17. Inmates do not need to apply to be considered for home confinement.  
13 BOP Case Management staff are urgently reviewing all inmates to determine which  
14 ones meet the criteria established by the Attorney General. While all inmates are  
15 being reviewed for suitability for home confinement, any inmate who believes he or  
16 she is eligible may request to be referred to home confinement and provide a release  
17 plan to his or her Case Manager.

18 18. It should be noted that for public safety reasons, in accordance with the  
19 March 26, 2020 Memorandum, and to ensure BOP is deploying its limited resources  
20 in the most effective manner, the BOP is currently assessing a number of factors to  
21 ensure that an inmate is suitable for home confinement including, but not limited to,  
22 reviewing the inmate's institutional discipline history for the last twelve months;  
23 ensuring that the inmate has a verifiable release plan; verifying that the inmate's  
24 primary offense is not violent, a sex offense, or terrorism related; and confirming the  
25 inmate does not have a current detainer.

26 19. In addition, and in order to prioritize its limited resources, BOP has  
27 generally prioritized for home confinement those inmates who have served a certain  
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1 portion of their sentences, or who have only a relatively short amount of time  
2 remaining in those sentences. While these priority factors are subject to deviation in  
3 BOP's discretion in certain circumstances and are subject to revision as the situation  
4 progresses, BOP is at this time prioritizing for consideration those inmates who  
5 either (1) have served 50% or more of their sentences, or (2) have 18 months or less  
6 remaining in their sentences and have served 25% or more of their sentences. As  
7 BOP processes the inmates eligible for home confinement under these criteria and  
8 learns more about the COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on BOP facilities, it is  
9 assessing whether and how to otherwise prioritize consideration.

10 20. If the incarcerated individual does not qualify for home confinement  
11 under BOP criteria, an inmate may be reviewed for placement in a Residential  
12 Reentry Center and home confinement at a later stage in accordance with applicable  
13 laws and BOP policies.

#### 14 **VI. Measures to Protect Inmate and Staff Safety**

15 21. In response to the pandemic, BOP has taken significant measures to  
16 protect the health of the inmates in its charge. These steps include, but are not  
17 limited to the following:

- 18 a. Beginning April 1, 2020, BOP implemented Phase Five of the Action  
19 Plan, which currently governs operations. The current modified  
20 operations plan requires that all inmates in every BOP institution be  
21 secured in their assigned cells/quarters for a period of at least 14 days,  
22 in order to stop any spread of the disease. Only limited group gathering  
23 is afforded, with attention to social distancing to the extent possible, to  
24 facilitate commissary, laundry, showers, telephone, and computer access.  
25 Further, BOP has severely limited the movement of inmates and  
26 detainees among its facilities. Though there will be exceptions for  
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1 medical treatment and similar exigencies, this step as well will limit  
2 transmissions.

3 b. All staff and inmates have been and will continue to be issued an  
4 appropriate face covering and strongly encouraged to wear the face  
5 covering when in public areas when social distancing cannot be  
6 achieved.

7 c. Every newly admitted inmate is screened for COVID-19 exposure risk  
8 factors and symptoms. Asymptomatic inmates with risk of exposure are  
9 placed in quarantine. Symptomatic inmates are placed in isolation until  
10 they test negative for COVID-19 or are cleared by medical staff as  
11 meeting CDC criteria for release from isolation. In addition, in areas  
12 with sustained community transmission and at medical centers, all staff  
13 are screened for symptoms. Staff registering a temperature of 100.4  
14 degrees Fahrenheit or higher are barred from the facility on that basis  
15 alone. A staff member with a stuffy or runny nose can be placed on leave  
16 by a medical officer.

17 d. Contractor access to BOP facilities is restricted to only those performing  
18 essential services (e.g. medical or mental health care, religious, etc.) or  
19 those who perform necessary maintenance on essential systems. All  
20 volunteer visits are suspended absent authorization by the Deputy  
21 Director of BOP. Any contractor or volunteer who requires access will  
22 be screened for symptoms and risk factors.

23 e. Social and legal visits were stopped as of March 13, 2020, and remain  
24 suspended until at least May 18, 2020, to limit the number of people  
25 entering the facility and interacting with inmates. In order to ensure that  
26 familial relationships are maintained throughout this disruption, BOP  
27 has increased detainees' telephone allowance to 500 minutes per month.  
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1 Tours of facilities are also suspended. Legal visits will be permitted on a  
2 case-by-case basis after the attorney has been screened for infection in  
3 accordance with the screening protocols in place for prison staff,  
4 contractors, and visitors.

- 5 f. Further details and updates of BOP's modified operations are available  
6 to the public on the BOP website at a regularly updated resource page:  
7 [www.bop.gov/coronavirus/index.jsp](http://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/index.jsp).

8 **VII. Lewis Stahl (#86151-054) at FCI Miami**

9 22. The April 3, 2020 Memorandum authorizes FCI Miami, in appropriate  
10 cases, to require that the inmate being transferred undergo his or her 14-day  
11 quarantine in the residence to which the inmate is being transferred rather than in the  
12 BOP facility from which the inmate is being transferred. Prior to departure, federal  
13 inmate Lewis Stahl (#86151-054) will be screened for COVID-19 and he will be  
14 required to quarantine at his approved home confinement placement upon arrival for  
15 an additional 14 days. A review of SENTRY, (FBOP's primary mission support  
16 database, which collects, maintains, and tracks critical inmate information) reflects  
17 inmate Stahl, has been approved for a home confinement placement on Friday, April  
18 24, 2020.

19 23. Mr. Lewis Stahl must report to Salvation Army CTC in West Palm Beach,  
20 Florida for orientation and then he will be released to home confinement placement.  
21 The Salvation Army CTC is a Residential Reentry Center (RRC). Oversight of that  
22 particular facility is provided by the Miami Residential Reentry Management Office.  
23 The Salvation Army CTC provides supervision to inmates who are designated to  
24 home confinement placements. Inmates with designations to home confinement are  
25 released to an approved residence.  
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VIII. Compassionate Release/Reduction in Sentence Procedures

24. The BOP lacks the authority to provide inmates with a reduction in sentence through compassionate or “early release.” Rather, only an Article III judge—specifically, the inmate’s sentencing judge—may authorize such a reduction of an inmate’s federal sentence. However, on an inmate’s request, the Director of the BOP may make a motion to an inmate’s sentencing court to reduce a term of imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 4205(g) and 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The BOP uses these statutory authorities in “extraordinary or compelling circumstances” which could not reasonably have been foreseen by the court at the time of sentencing. This process is outlined in BOP Program Statement 5050.50, *Compassionate Release/Reduction In Sentence Procedures for Implementation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 3582 and 4205(g)*. (This BOP program statement is available at [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov) via the Resources tab).

25. Additionally, the First Step Act specifies that an inmate may file a Motion for Reduction of Sentence directly in the sentencing court after exhaustion of administrative remedies, or 30 days from the date the warden receives such a request from the inmate, whichever is earlier. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A).

Executed on this 23 day of April, 2020.



Jennifer A. Broton  
Associate Warden  
Federal Bureau of Prisons  
FCI Miami